

IN BEHALF OF SILVER

Populist Members of Congress Issue an Address to the People.

Signed by Senators Jones and Stewart.—Proposed Coinage of Silver Dollars.—The Seigniorage Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Populist members of Congress, including Senators and members of the House, today issued an address, appealing to the people to take up the silver cause. It is significant that the names of Senator Jones, of Nevada, appears among the signers of the document. The address begins with a statement of the aggregate debts of the world and of the gold and silver in existence, and calls attention to the fact that the arts require almost the total gold production, and says the decrease of the volume of this metal caused by hoarding has caused it to appreciate 40 or 50 per cent. The address continues:

"The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act destroys silver as money of ultimate redemption and reduces that metal to credit money, to float only by redemption in gold. The \$100,000,000 of paper and silver now in circulation must rest upon less than \$100,000,000 of gold in the treasury available for redemption. The only reason for this is that the Sherman act has made the value of the gold and obligations payable in money. It is further proposed to sell bonds of the United States and buy gold to strengthen the reserve in the treasury. National banks will use the bonds for banking and issue their notes upon which the people must pay interest as well as on the bonds.

After reviewing the silver legislation since 1873, it is asserted that the Sherman act surrendered the option to pay in silver to the exporters of gold without consideration, and then proclaimed that the Sherman act was driving gold out of the country. The address criticizes the Democrats sharply. It asserts, in effect, that the Democrats have failed to establish a gold standard, and that the New York and London bankers and the great financiers of the United States and the Gladstone government in England conspired to force the issue of the gold standard upon the people. It calls for an extra session of Congress, in which it attributed the panic of 1893 to the Sherman act.

Referring to the contest over the repeal bill in the Senate, the address says it continued until the gold power and federal patronage could induce a majority of Senators. It says that the gold power resorted to the use of every commercial center teeming with misrepresentation, insult and fraud, and that the gold power, the bankers, the boards of trade and the commercial press demanded a vote without debate. The power of money was felt on every hand. Intimidation and threats of personal violence loaded the mails of Senators. United States marshals were resorted to to exhaust the advocates of silver and deprive them of an opportunity of presenting their case. The address says that the people should not be robbed for the benefit of the money changers. The document ends with an appeal to the people to study the question and with this: "Trust no man who has once betrayed you, but no faith in any President who assumes dictatorial power. Do not be overawed or intimidated by Wall street and the power of national banks. When the people rise in their might, intrigue, cunning, usurpation, bribery and corruption will vanish before them."

The paper is signed by the following Senators: John P. Jones, William M. Stewart, James H. Kyle, John D. McPherson, John D. Baker, H. E. Boen, John C. Bell, W. A. Harris, T. J. Hudson, Jerry R. McPherson, F. E. Pence, O. M. Kendall, W. A. McKeighan, A. General Warner, president of the American Bimetallist League, and others. The address is signed by the following Representatives: John D. Baker, H. E. Boen, John C. Bell, W. A. Harris, T. J. Hudson, Jerry R. McPherson, F. E. Pence, O. M. Kendall, W. A. McKeighan, A. General Warner, president of the American Bimetallist League, and others.

SILVER COINAGE.

Capacity of the Mints.—The Seigniorage and Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In reply to inquiries, it is stated at the Treasury Department that the actual resumption of the coinage of silver dollars has not as yet been ordered, but the mints have been directed to manufacture silver dollars and blanks as they are prepared to resume the coinage at short notice in case it should be decided to do so. "The mints at New Orleans and San Francisco can, if worked to the full extent of the capacity of the force now at those places, coin about 2,000,000 silver dollars a month," said an official of the Treasury Department today, who was questioned concerning the amount of silver that could be coined by the government when the work of coining the bullion purchased under the Sherman law is put into practical operation. "There will not be any coinage of silver dollars at the Philadelphia mint for some time to come," he continued, "as the efforts of the government are now concentrated in turning out gold coin. By using the mint at Philadelphia for the coinage of silver dollars, the Treasury Department can put out \$3,000,000 a month. But for the present the department will, it is understood, confine its efforts to the coinage of the dollar only at New Orleans and San Francisco. The seigniorage on this will amount to about a million a month. The department having paid for the silver purchased under the Sherman act at the average rate of 75 cents for the ounce, the mints at San Francisco and New Orleans are now manufacturing ingots and blanks for the dollars upon which the seigniorage is to be made."

In view of the expected coinage of the silver dollars, the Treasury Department was asked whether the Treasury Department can issue treasury notes against seigniorage, which, it is estimated, would amount to about \$50,000,000. An official of the department, however, to whom the question was put, replied that such notes could not be issued against the seigniorage, and in support of his assertion he quoted the following from the Sherman law: "But no greater or less amount of such (treasury) notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the treasury purchased by such notes." He said, however, that the seigniorage could be deposited in the treasury and silver certificates issued against them, which would bring about the same result as the issuance of treasury notes would, so far as increasing the circulating medium is concerned. But they would be redeemable only in silver and not in coin—that is, gold and silver—as the treasury notes are. He said that the Treasury Department would issue the Sherman act, which will be redeemed in gold from time to time, amounted to \$100,000,000. Some question has also been asked as to whether any of the bullion might be coined into subsidiary silver, but the law requires that the Secretary shall, each month, coin two million ounces of silver bullion, purchased under the provisions of the act into standard silver dollars.

SLOT MACHINES.

One of the Most Novel of Them Is Ten Thousand Years Old.

Cassier's Magazine.

There is an endless variety of uses to which nickel-the-slot machines will successfully lend themselves, and it is scarcely surprising, therefore, that their number is growing apace. Probably one of the latest appliances of the principle governing their operation is found in the hot water fountain at the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and which would seem to be eminently well adapted to supply the needs of a city's population. These fountains are put up in the public streets, and the convenience of supplying at any hour of the day or night a certain quantity of hot water in return for a coin of certain value, which is dropped into the slot of the now so familiar way. The dropping of the coin automatically governs the flow of water from the stream mains through a small boiler, heated by a series of gas jets, and similarly which is admitted, and which is lighted by means of a small, constantly-maintained incandescent lamp. The fountains have been placed at different points in the streets of Paris, and apparently

HE WAS JACK-ALL-THAT

Letter from Stevenson Suggesting the Origin of His Story.

Communicates with the Society of Psychological Research Concerning Weird Mental Experiences.

Detroit Tribune.

The report of the proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research contains some remarkable testimony from Robert Louis Stevenson in support of the intricate theories about the almost unknown realm of psychology. Mr. Stevenson's experience was certainly unique. In the opinion of the officials of the Psychological Research Society it was important.

It was Mr. Stevenson's lot to experience those conditions while in Samoa a year ago, and he immediately communicated with Frederic W. H. Myers, one of the secretaries of the society. Mr. Myers embodied the greatest testimony in a report on "The Subliminal Consciousness," read by him some time since before the society, to illustrate certain phases of what he terms "the hysterical disturbances of personality," of "the hysterical uprush from the subliminal strata." Although these isolated technical terms may appear very little to those not interested in the subject, to those acquainted even in a superficial and general way with the work which has recently been done in that field, and most fascinating of natural sciences—physiological psychology—they are suggestive of a world of new and startling ideas which have been developed within the last few years concerning every aspect and phenomenon of the human consciousness.

BLACK BART, POET.

Incidentally He Was a Bold and Remarkably Clever Stage Robber.

New York Herald.

"Talking about train robbers," put in the man from San Francisco, "reminds me of a fellow who was in the business once, a train robber, exactly; he was a stage hold-up, and he was a thoroughbred, but he was a poet, and I've never seen him since he was in San Quentin. His name was Black Bart—that is to say, his nickname. He was himself. But I don't know his right name was Charles Barlow. He made himself famous by writing what he called 'The Poet's Confession,' and he went out after him would always find a few lines of doggerel written on a collar or a cuff, or a pocket handkerchief, or a cigar box. His favorite jingle ran like this:

"Now I lay me down to sleep
To wait the coming morrow
And I'll be there to greet it
And everlasting sorrow.

"Let me tell you, I'll try it on, Black Bart," said the man from New York. "And if there's money in that box, 'Tis money in my purse."

"He always wore a long linen shirt; he had a white flour sack over his head and face, with holes cut in it for his eyes; his hands were like those of a clown, and the clowns wear in the circus, and the lower parts of his legs were covered with jute bags."

"We first heard of him on the Oregon trail, which runs over the Siskiyou mountains. The power of his business was felt in the summer of 1887, I think. One of the best drivers on the Pacific coast was taking a stage from Fort Roseburg to Astoria. He had to pass a big bluff, where there was a sharp curve. As soon as he reached the corner he saw Bart, who was as life, with a double-barreled shotgun in his hand. He was a polite devil, and never spoke a word. He always said, as he did this first time:

"Please throw out the box and mah bags."

"Of course they had to oblige, and then he let the stage go. He worked around the coast for six or seven years, and he was a man with a head for figures said he must have pulled off about \$500,000 a year. He was killed by a posse of men near Astoria. He was shot four times, a regular as clockwork. The first shot went through the head, the second through the chest, the third through the arm, and the fourth through the leg. He was dead or alive, and it grew like a snowball from that time on. He was killed on the Oregon trail, near Astoria, in 1888."

"Well, McConnell got a rifle and chased him through the brush, but it was no use. But there was enough found there to trace back to him. He was a man with a head for figures said he must have pulled off about \$500,000 a year. He was killed by a posse of men near Astoria. He was shot four times, a regular as clockwork. The first shot went through the head, the second through the chest, the third through the arm, and the fourth through the leg. He was dead or alive, and it grew like a snowball from that time on. He was killed on the Oregon trail, near Astoria, in 1888."

JAPANESE POLICEMEN.

The Most Aristocratic and Politest Constabulary Known.

London News.

There is no human being quite so polite as the Japanese policeman. Not to his fellow countrymen, but to the whole world. He regards the bulk of them, probably, with a good-natured contempt, for he is a gentleman by birth and education. When, in the pursuit of western civilization, Japan has taken to the use of the sword, and a silk hat, thousands of samurai or two-sworded retainers of the old nobles have been reduced to the rank of common laboring men. The Japanese policeman is a samurai, and he is a gentleman by birth and education. When, in the pursuit of western civilization, Japan has taken to the use of the sword, and a silk hat, thousands of samurai or two-sworded retainers of the old nobles have been reduced to the rank of common laboring men. The Japanese policeman is a samurai, and he is a gentleman by birth and education. 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